Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1922

By MALCOLM MCNEILL

PHASES OF THE MOON, PACIFIC TIME

First Quarter,	July 1, 2h 52m	P. M.	Full Moon,	Aug. 7, 8h 19m	A. M.
Full Moon,	July 8, 7 7	P. M.	Last Quar.,	Aug. 15, 12 46	P. M.
Last Quarter,	July 16, 9 11	P. M.	New Moon,	Aug. 22, 12 34	P. M.
New Moon,	July 24, 4 47	A. M.	First Quar.,	Aug. 29, 3 55	A. M.
First Quarter,	July 30, 8 22	P. M.			

The Earth is in aphelion, reaching its greatest distance from the Sun, July 2, 1^h P. M., Pacific Time.

Mercury rises not quite an hour before sunrise on July 1. It reaches its greatest west elongation on July 10. The elongation is rather small, 20°58′, but *Mercury* is then a little north of the Sun and will rise about an hour and a half before sunrise. This condition lasts until after the middle of July. During this time *Mercury* will be in fair position for early morning observation. Midsummer greatest west elongations do not usually offer as good an opportunity for seeing *Mercury* as a morning star. The distance between the planet and Sun gradually closes up and superior conjunction is reached on August 6. The planet is again an evening star but remains too near the Sun to be seen in the evening twilight.

Venus remains an evening star, setting a little more than two hours after sunset, but this interval shortens up to a little more than an hour and a half by the end of August, this although the apparent distance of the planet from the Sun keeps on increasing until after the middle of September, but the path of *Venus* is more and more to the south of that of the Sun, thus shortening up the interval between the settings of the two bodies. During the two months *Venus* moves 65° eastward and 29° southward from *Cancer* through *Leo* into *Virgo*. On July 13 it passes about 1° north of the first magnitude star *Regulus, α Leonis,* and on August 30 less than 1° north of the first magnitude star *Spica, α Virginis.* On August 15 it passes less than 3° south of *Saturn* and on August 26 it passes to the south of *Jupiter* about the same distance. It is drawing nearer to the Earth and its brightness increases nearly 50% during the two months.

Mars passed opposition with the Sun on June 10 but is still in fine position for evening observation. It does not set until about 2:30 A. M. on July 1 and until after 11 P. M. on August

31. It remains in the constellation *Scorpio* retrograding, moving about 2° westward until July 16 when it becomes stationary and then resumes its eastward motion. When at its farthest western position it is about 3° east of the first magnitude star *Antares, α Scorpii.* Between July 16 and August 31 it will move about 14° eastward. When at opposition in June it was a little brighter than *Jupiter,* its magnitude being -2.1 but as it draws away from opposition its brightness diminishes, so that by the end of August it has fallen to -0.6, or not much more than one-fourth of its opposition brightness. However, even at this it is brighter than any fixed star except *Sirius.* When at its minimum distance from the Earth on June 18, about a week after opposition its distance from the Earth was 42 millions of miles. but by the end of August the distance has increased to 66 millions.

Jupiter remains in fair position for evening observation, although the Sun is overtaking it in their common eastward motion among the stars. On July 1 it sets just before midnight and on August 31 at about 8 P. M. During the two months it moves about 8° eastward in the constellation *Virgo* and on August 31 it is about 3° west and 4° north of *Spica,* the brightest star of the constellation. On July 28 and August 25 the Moon passes quite close to the planet, a little to the north. On the evening of August 26 it is in conjunction with *Venus,* the latter planet being about 2°30′ south at the time of nearest approach.

Saturn is in the same part of the sky as *Jupiter* about 8° west and 5° north, so that the times of setting of the two planets are very nearly the same. However as *Saturn* is not nearly as bright as *Jupiter,* being about as bright as a first magnitude star, it will not be very conspicuous toward the end of August as it then sets about an hour and a half after sunset and will not be as easy to see as *Mercury* under similar conditions. It is in the constellation *Virgo* and moves 5° eastward and 2° southward during July and August. It is in conjunction with *Venus* on August 15 *Venus* being a little less than 3° south. As seen in the telescope the rings are opening out a little.

Uranus rises shortly before 11 P. M. on July 1 and at a little before 7 P. M. on August 31. By the end of August it has nearly reached opposition with the Sun. It is in the constellation *Aquarius* and moves slowly westward during the month. The nearest moderately bright star is λ *Aquarii* 3.8 magnitude. At the end of August the planet is about 1°30′ east of the star.

Toward the end of October the planet and star will be quite close together.

Neptune comes to conjunction with the Sun on August 8, and the two bodies are too close together during most of July and August even for observation with a telescope.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET MEDAL

A CORRECTION

A letter received on April 25th from Alexander D. Doubiago, of the Astronomical Observatory, Kazan University, Russia, informs us that the unexpected comet of April, 1921, was discovered by him, and not by his father, Professor D. Doubiago. The latter died on October 22, 1918. The son, Alexander, is an Assistant in the Observatory, and is now eighteen years of age. The present Director of the Observatory is Professor Baranof.

The ninety-eighth award of the Donohoe Comet Medal should, therefore, be modified by changing the name of the discoverer from Professor D. Doubiago to that of Mr. Alexander D. Doubiago.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
S. EINARSSON,
H. M. JEFFERS,
Comet Medal Committee.

THE NINETY-NINTH AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET MEDAL

The Comet Medal Committee of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has awarded the Donohoe Comet Medal to William Reid of Cape Town, South Africa, for the discovery of an unexpected comet on January 20, 1922.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
S. EINARSSON,
HAMILTON M. JEFFERS,
Comet Medal Committee.